

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 128.] AN ACT

Further to amend the act entitled "An act to preserve the purity of elections," passed March 20, 1841.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section number two of the act entitled "An act to preserve the purity of elections," passed March 20, 1841, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. "No person shall be permitted to vote at any election unless he shall have been an actual resident of the State for one year next preceding the election, and an actual resident of the county for thirty days next preceding the election, and an actual resident of the township or ward twenty-five days next preceding the election, and the Judge of the election, in determining the residence of a person offering to vote, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as the same may be applicable: First—That the place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning: Second—A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence, who shall leave his home and go into another State, or county of this State, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning: Third—A person shall not be considered or held to have gained a residence in any county of this State into which he shall come for temporary purposes merely, without the intention of making such county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same when he shall have gotten through with the business that brought him into it: Fourth—If a person remove to another State, with the intention to make it his permanent residence, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this State, notwithstanding he may entertain an intention to return at some future period: Sixth—The place where a married man's family resides shall generally be considered and held to be his residence; but if it is a place or temporary establishment for his family, or for transient objects it shall be otherwise: Seventh—If a married man has his family fixed in one place, and he does his business in another, the former shall be considered and held to be the place of his residence: Eighth—The mere intention to acquire a new residence without the fact of removal, shall avail nothing; neither shall the fact of removal without the intention: Ninth—If a person shall go into another State and while there exercise the right of a citizen by voting, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this State.

Sec. 2. That section number four of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Any person who shall willfully vote in any township or ward in which he had not actually resided for twenty days next preceding the election, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the jail of the proper county not more than six months nor less than one month.

Sec. 3. That section number five of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Any person being a resident of this State who shall go or come into any county, and vote in such county, not being an actual resident thereof for thirty days next preceding the election, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the Penitentiary and kept at hard labor, not more than three years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 4. That section thirteen of the act to which this is an amendment be so amended as to read as follows: Section 13. If a person offering to vote is challenged as unqualified by one of the Judges of the election, or by an elector, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do swear (or affirm) that you will fully and answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualifications as an elector, at this election." First, If the person be challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he is not a citizen, the Judges or one of them shall put the following questions: 1st. Are you a citizen of the United States? 2nd. Are you a native or naturalized citizen? If the person offering to vote claim to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, he shall, before his vote shall be received, produce for the inspection of the judges of the election a certificate of his naturalization and also state under oath or affirmation that he is the identical person named therein, provided that the production of said certificate shall be dispensed with, if the person offering to vote shall state under oath or affirmation when and where he was naturalized, that he has had a certificate of his naturalization, and that against his will the same is lost, destroyed or beyond his power to produce to the Judges of the election; provided further that if he shall state under oath or affirmation that by reason of the naturalization of his parents or one of them he has become a citizen of the United States, and when and where his parent or parents were naturalized the certificate of said naturalization need not be produced. Second, If the person be challenged as unqualified on the ground that he has not resided in this State for one year immediately preceding the election, the Judges or one of them shall put the following questions: 1st. Have you resided in this State one year immediately preceding this election? 2d. Have you been absent from this State within the year immediately preceding this election? If yes, then 3d. When you left did you leave for a temporary purpose with the design of returning or for the purpose of remaining away? 4th. Did you absent look upon any regard this State as your State? Fifth—If the person be challenged as unqualified on

the ground that he is not a resident of the county, township or ward where he offers to vote, the Judges, or one of them shall put the following questions: 1. Have you resided in the county for thirty days last past? 2. Have you resided in this township (or ward) for twenty days last past? 3. When did you last come into this county? 4. When you came into this county, did you come for a temporary purpose merely, or for the purpose of making it your home? 5. did you come into this county for the purpose of voting in this county? 6. Are you now an actual resident of this township or ward? Fourth—If the person be challenged as unqualified on the ground that he is not twenty-one years of age, the Judges, or one of them, shall put the following question: Are you twenty-one years of age, to the best of your knowledge and belief? The Judges of the election, or one of them, shall put all such other questions to the person challenged, under the respective heads aforesaid as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at this election.

Sec. 5. That section sixteen of the act to which this is an amendment be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 16. If any person shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered, his vote shall be rejected: Provided, that after such oath shall have been taken the judges shall nevertheless refuse to permit such person to vote, if they shall be satisfied from record evidence, or the testimony adduced before them, that he is not a legal voter; and they are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oath, or affirmations to all witnesses brought before them, to testify to the qualifications of a person offering to vote.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act contained so far as the same relates to the length of time required of the voter to reside in the township or ward where he offers to vote, shall be held, taken or construed to apply to any voter who is the head of a family, who shall bona fide remove with his family from one ward into another within the same county.

Sec. 7. That original sections number two, four, five, thirteen and sixteen, of the act to which this is an amendment and the same is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 15, 1857.

[No. 136.] AN ACT
To prohibit the confinement of fugitives from slavery in the jails of Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be unlawful to confine in prison, or to detain in the penitentiary of this State, or in the jails of any county in this State, or in a calaboose, lock up, guard house, or station in this State, any person or persons charged with simply being a fugitive from slavery.

Sec. 2. Any officer or person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by indictment found by the grand jury of the proper county, shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 16, 1857.

[No. 134.] AN ACT
To amend an act for the punishment of certain offenses therein named, passed March 8, 1831.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section thirty five of the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain offenses therein named, passed March 8, 1831, be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 35. That if any person shall willfully or maliciously set fire to or burn to destruction any barrack or stock of hay, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, or fodder, or grain, of any kind, or any corn-crib, or wherein corn may be deposited; or any fence, boards, plank, scantling, rails, tan-bark, or timber, the property of an other, and of the value of thirty dollars or upwards, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than three years nor less than one year.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall willfully or maliciously commit any of the offenses enumerated in the preceding section of this act, he shall be liable to a fine therefrom shall be of a less value than thirty-five dollars, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both; at the discretion of the court: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the party injured from sustaining a civil suit for damages, which he may have sustained by either the aforesaid offenses.

Sec. 3. That section thirty-five of the act to which this is amendatory, be and the same is hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 16, 1857.

[No. 139.] AN ACT

To regulate the compensation of sheriffs for keeping and providing for prisoners in jail.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the sheriffs of the several counties of the State shall hereafter be allowed such compensation as the county commissioners shall from time to time order and allow, not exceeding forty cents per day, for keeping and providing for prisoners in jail, as required by the eleventh section of the act for the regulation of the county jails, passed March 13, 1843, and such allowances shall be made to the sheriff as part of the reasonable and necessary expenses of this office, for which he shall not be required to account as fees, costs or perquisites, under the provisions of the act to regulate and limit the compensation of certain county officers, passed April 8, 1856.

Sec. 2. That the act to provide for the reduction of the fees now allowed to sheriffs for keeping and providing for prisoners in jail, passed March 13, 1844, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 16, 1857.

[No. 140.] AN ACT
To authorize the foreclosure of mortgages executed by Turnpike, Canal, or Plank road Companies.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where any turnpike, canal, or plank road company have executed or may hereafter execute a mortgage, or mortgages, upon any part thereof, it shall be lawful for any turnpike, canal, or plank road mortgagee, or assignee or assignees thereof, at any proper time after the money secured by said mortgage or mortgages becomes due, to foreclose said mortgage or mortgages in the same manner as if said mortgage or mortgages were upon real estate, and the sale so made shall be held to pass to the purchaser or purchasers the corner, franchises of such company as fully as the mortgagee held the same at the time of executing said encumbrance.

All the laws in force relating to the foreclosure of mortgages upon real estate are hereby made applicable to the foreclosure of mortgages on turnpike, canal, or plank roads, so far as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The court shall appoint the appraisers under this act, and where any road or canal shall run into or through more than one county, the court may order the same to be appraised and sold entire or in parcels as to the court may seem expedient. That any purchaser or purchasers of any such road or canal or part thereof shall be entitled to exercise all the corporate franchises purchased under this act as fully as they belonged to such corporation before such sale in any name that may be assumed by such purchases.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

JOSEPH TRUESDALE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 16, 1857.

[No. 141.] AN ACT
Relating to certain proposed Amendments to the Constitution, and the publication of this act, and an act therein named.

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, three-fifths of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto, have proposed five several Amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at the election for Senators and Representatives, on the second Tuesday of October 1857, therefore.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the electors of the State shall vote upon said proposed amendments at the general election in October, 1857, as herein prescribed, viz:

Those voting for amendment number one, shall put upon their ballots these words, "Annual Sessions—Yes." Those voting against it shall put upon their ballots these words, "Annual Sessions—No." Those voting for amendment number two, shall put upon their ballots "Change of District Court—Yes." Those voting against it shall put upon their ballots "Change of District Court—No." Those voting for amendment number three shall put upon their ballots "Bank and individual taxation Equal—Yes." Those voting against it shall put upon their ballots "Bank and individual taxation Equal—No." Those voting for amendment number four, shall put upon their ballots "Corporations—Yes." Those voting against it shall put upon their ballots "Corporations—No." Those voting for amendment number five, shall put upon their ballots "Single Districts—Yes." Those voting against it shall put upon their ballots "Single Districts—No."

Sec. 2. A return, additional to the return now required by law to be made, of the vote cast at such election for State officers, and senators and representatives and also, for and against each of said five proposed amendments to the constitution, shall be certified and made by the clerk of each county to the secretary of state, within ten days after said election, and within twenty days after said election the governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall open said returns and count the votes, and ascertain whether or not a majority of the votes cast at said election have been cast for said proposed amendments, or either of them, and if it appears that a majority of the votes cast at such election have been cast for said proposed amendment, or either of them, the governor shall make proclamation thereof without delay.

Sec. 3. This act, and the act entitled "an act providing for the submission to the electors," of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Ohio and Branches," passed at the present session of the general assembly, shall be published by each county auditor, in two weekly English papers, if two be published in the county, and in one German weekly paper, if published in the county for two weeks next preceding said election.

Sec. 4. The cost of publishing this act, and the act in the third section named, and of the said five proposed amendments to the constitution for six months, shall be paid out of the county treasury, and if the auditor of any county has not already contracted for the publication of said proposed amendments to the constitution, such auditor shall immediately proceed to contract for the

same as directed by resolution heretofore passed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 17th, 1857.

[No. 143.] AN ACT
To amend an act entitled, "an act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of permanent leases hereto," passed April 16th, 1852.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section thirteen of an act entitled "an act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of permanent leases thereto," passed April 16th, 1852, be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 13. Any person wishing to pay any money under the provisions of the act in part or full payment of any such lands whether such money may be due or not shall first obtain the certificate of the Auditor of the amount due or to be paid with the interest which has there accrued thereon and on the presentation of the same the Treasurer is authorized and required to receive the amount there specified and shall give the person paying the same, a certificate directed to the Auditor of the payment of said sum of money, and the Auditor on the presentation of said certificate shall give such person a receipt therefor, credit him with the amount in his books and charge the Treasurer thereof.

Sec. 2. That section thirteen of an act entitled "an act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of permanent leases thereto," passed April 16, 1852, is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 17, 1857.

[No. 142.] AN ACT
To provide for keeping accounts in the several departments of the State Government and the Public Institutions.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of State, the Treasurer of State, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, the State Librarian, the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, the Trustees of the several Benevolent Institutions, and the Board of Public Works, to keep, or cause to be kept in their respective offices accurate and distinct accounts of the several transactions in their respective departments, and report an abstract thereof to the Governor at the close of the fiscal year.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of State, and the Treasurer of State, with the aid of such competent assistants or accountants as they may call to their assistance, forthwith to devise and establish a complete and corresponding system of accounts in their offices, with proper checks upon each; and to adopt the same in practice by the first day of July next.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Auditor and Treasurer of State respectively, to make or cause to be made a weekly statement of the balances of the several accounts in their respective offices, as the same existed at the close of business on Monday of each week, and forthwith to compare or cause the same to be compared, and all errors appearing in either of such to be corrected.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of State, on the first Monday of each month, to make or cause to be made in writing, and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, a statement showing the kind and character of the funds in the treasury, the names of the several depositories of the public funds selected by him, with the amount of such funds deposited and also the average amount in each depository during the last preceding month. And it shall also be the duty of the Treasurer to include such statements in his annual report.

JOSEPH TRUESDALE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

April 16, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
EATON, May 20, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

JAMES ALBERT,
AUDITOR.

Emigration to Nebraska.
The Omaha correspondent of the Pittsburg Post thus writes:

The tide of emigration that is pouring into this Territory this spring, is without a parallel in the history of the settlement of the Territories of the United States. Every steamer that arrives comes crowded with passengers, and all modes of conveyance running toward Nebraska are full. The hotels and all the private residences of this city are crowded, and hundreds had gone away because they could find no accommodations. The city is rapidly improving buildings are being erected with great rapidity, and business in all branches is good. Since the opening of navigation they have averaged the arrival of at least one steamboat per day. Property is advancing, and this city is doubtless destined to be the best point in the Territory.

The Raleigh Standard states that the wheat crop in that and the surrounding counties looks well as a general thing, though in some localities it is being injured by the chinch bug. The crop put in is larger than that of any previous year. The late warm and copious rains which we have had in this section have imparted new life to vegetation of all kinds.

LITERARY.—Dr. Kane's heirs have been paid \$57,000 for the sale of famed explorer's work, the *Arctic Expedition*, and Professor Longfellow, it is said, netted \$13,000 by the sale of *Hesperia*.

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., MAY 21, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY B. PAYNE,
OF CLEVELAND.

The Bank Law.

We this week publish on our first and fourth pages the Bank Law, which is to be voted for at the next October election, and we advise all to give it a careful perusal, before deciding to vote "for" or "against it." On our inside page will be found the Law to preserve the purity of elections, which should also receive a careful perusal, and then filed away for future reference. We intend to occupy all the space we possibly can on our paper until we get through with the Laws, and hope our readers will not complain—they must be published and might as well be put through on the "fast line." Most of our contemporaries adopted this plan from the start, and are now regaling their readers on choice miscellaneous selections, while we are about three weeks behind, because all along we furnished our readers with from eight to nine columns of other reading matter, and give the Laws in small doses. Besides, we want plenty of "elbow room" when the campaign opens, to keep our readers posted.

Gubernatorial Candidate.

Yielding to what seems "manifest destiny," as indicated by popular opinion, expressed in every section of the State, we have flung to the breeze our banner, having inscribed upon its ample folds, as our first choice for Governor, the honored name of HENRY B. PAYNE, of Cleveland. We nail his name to our mast head, because he is a democrat whose record is pure—because we believe the Democracy of Preble county would rather go into the contest with him as their leader, than with any other man named for that high office, for several reasons, one or two of which we will give. Henry B. Payne is the embodiment of "Young America" among the Ohio democracy—he is an able and eloquent debater, and a man who has ever stood foremost in the ranks of those who advocated *progression* in politics as well as the arts and sciences—he has spent his time, talents and money in the cause, and has been emphatically a *worker*, and for that reason, if for no other, is pre-eminently deserving the support of the democratic masses of Ohio, as their candidate for Governor, and for these, and various other reasons, he is our choice, and the choice of the Democracy of Preble county, as the standard-bearer in the next Gubernatorial canvass, and with him in the lead, "Old Preble" will roll up a heavier democratic vote than she ever has, and a glorious and brilliant victory will crown our efforts all over the State.

When time and space will permit, we will have more to say upon this subject.

Iowa Elections.

The sober second thought of the people is always right. But a few months since Republicanism swept over many portions of our country, leaving darkness in its track. But already the cloud begins to break, and this not merely in one locality, nor one portion of the Union. In New England, the Democracy and the country have cause to rejoice in the manifestation of a returning triumph of sober reason over passion and mad prejudice. To the northward in Michigan, we see signs pregnant with hope of a speedy return of that portion of the nation, to the Democratic line. The late election in Iowa, presents a most gratifying result.

In the Davenport Democrat, we find returns from all but eighteen counties, which foot up,

Democrat	6,577
Republican	5,536

Dem. maj.	1,041
The counties to hear from gave Fremont a maj.	546
Dem maj.	495

According to Republican figures. The Democrat adds that the majority will more likely be 1,500.

When we recollect that Fremont's plurality, within the State was over 7,500, we can appreciate the magnitude and significance of the change. Certainly Iowa has redeemed herself most nobly. This result is not only most gratifying, but, as an indication of what we may expect from the great west, proves to the country, that democratic principles and policy have a fast hold upon the affections of the masses. It also demonstrates that the position taken by the administration upon the questions now agitating the public mind commands and will receive the endorsement of a thinking and patriotic people.

Decay of Black Republicanism.

The Washington Union very truly remarks:—Every day brings us additional evidence of the decay of Black Republicanism. Like every cause having its origin in fraud and deception, or moral and political error, that of these political agitators must ultimately sink to rise no more. The people are learning the truth, and their cause is waning under the ban of the people. City after city has given its verdict against them. Connecticut so strongly with them a few months since has written her condemnation of their principles and practices. In Michigan thousands have deserted their standard, and the Democracy will soon fully triumph in that State. Iowa, upon the borders of "bleeding Kansas," the electors in which must personally know what has occurred in that Territory, has abandoned Black Republicanism, and all other isms, and manfully wheeled in the Democratic lines again. The administration there has achieved a most noble triumph. The Black Republicans nowhere increase their vote or win new majorities. That party rose upon a false and rotten basis, and must from necessity fall when the people understand the foundation upon which it stands. Deceit is legibly written upon it. Such is ever the fate of error, falsehood and deception. The Black Republican leaders feel this and hence are writhing in agony at their future prospects. If Kansas cannot be induced to commit some suicidal act for their benefit, they have no hopes for the future. We suspect that Kansas has suffered too much already on their account to become a willing victim to further political operations. Her prosperity has been sadly retarded, and the happiness of her people too greatly diminished by following the counsels of political fanatics and demagogues to readily yield again to their selfish and bad advice. If Kansas, by self-immolation, does not supply fresh material for agitation, Black Republicanism will soon die a natural death.

Republican Platform.

The Ohio Statesman says: In Massachusetts they allow negroes to vote; but the poor white man who can't read and write must stand back.

This is done by the republicans to please their allies, the know nothings.

In New York, the Republicans have called for a similar provision to allow negroes to vote, but they could not catch the K. N.'s so easily there—they didn't try the English reading and writing to exclude the Germans.

In Connecticut they have tried it on; but the election don't go fusion after all.

In Iowa they are trying it on. It don't work there either.

In Ohio they tried to abolish "white" from the Constitution.

We will see about that too, this fall. The platform is rank black, odious abolition. Negro equality!—Down with Taney for declaring negroes not citizens of the Union! Down with the Democracy which does not believe in the white race mixing and marrying in North as it has mixed in South America! Up with the hybrid, ring-necked and speckled *bons* of Massachusetts! Down with the Constitution of Washington and Madison! Down with the Court they made! Down with everything valuable, unless the negroes come up into the first rank with the white man!

This is the real platform of the abolition republicans. No "sugar coating" can hide its deformity or conceal its progess!

Vermont having utterly refused to pay over her \$20,000 to the sufferers of bleeding Kansas, the New York Legislature followed suit, turning the cold shoulder upon the recommendation of Governor King, to appropriate \$100,000 for the same object, and now the old Bay State pauses. Massachusetts during the first days of the session of her august Legislature went zealously to work on another \$100,000 appropriation, but her Solons have halted and higgled, adopted and re-considered, played possum during the whole winter and spring, and have at last fallen back on a \$50,000 fund to be raised for the shriekers. But doubts and innuendoes are interposed in reference to this sum, and the whole thing is likely to fizzle out. Do not flinch, gentlemen. Toe the mark and hand over, or else what becomes of the "sons of freedom." Oh, Kansas, your blood we fear has flowed in vain!

The Abolitionists in the Ohio Legislature have excluded negroes from participating in the Militia Law. Only white male citizens are permitted to perform military duty! Where is the Abolition thunder? Why not denounce this exclusion with the same virulence as they did the decision of the Supreme Court? Where is that thunder?

The Marion (O.) *Republican* says that the men engaged in getting out gravel for the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company have exhumed two hundred and twenty-four Indian skeletons. The ornaments and war implements form quite a museum.

Sensible Talk.

The London Times is very kind to tell the United States what their duty is and what their honor requires; but this country has a habit of deciding these points for itself. The Times thinks the decision in the Supreme Court, that negroes are not citizens of the United States, denies the right of any state to make them citizens of a state. The Times does not understand what it is talking about, evidently, and before it undertakes to shoot us about our constitutional duties, had better learn the difference between our state and national constitutions. The Times thinks Mr. Buchanan greatly to blame for not volunteering to aid English conquests in China; but the London Chronicle takes a different view of the matter. It says: "We have always argued, that whatever steps might be taken to obtain commercial access to that almost unknown world, the immense Chinese empire, should be adopted in the name of the whole civilized nations of the globe. But we have no right to call upon other states to take part in, or to sanction deliberate fraud and ruthless massacre. In arguing on behalf of joint action, it has always been with a reservation that we have strictly no right to ask other nations to render their respectability a cloak for our iniquities. Had the government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them by Lord Palmerston, they would have given a retrospective sanction to his proceedings, of which his parasites would not have been slow to take advantage. As it is, should President Buchanan persist in withholding his assent to the proposed operation, he will have recorded another condemnation of the Chinese massacre, more signal and far reaching than even the vote of censure passed by the House of Commons against Lord Palmerston's policy, upon the motion of Mr. Cobden."

Traitorous Spirit of Abolitionism.

The tendency and spirit of Abolitionism are well illustrated by the following resolutions, passed by that party in a recent convention in New York City.—These Abolition Black Republicans, with Wendell Phillips and Garrison at their head, passed a series of resolutions reeking with foul treason to their Government. Who that peruses them can go with such an infamous party? The Abolitionists thus resolved:

Resolved, That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emancipation—neither political party nor religious sect, neither parchment nor compact, neither Constitution nor Union; but we shall press through them all, diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger, till we break every yoke and place him, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral duty to dissolve the present National Compact; to raise the banner of secession; to join in the cry of "No Union with slaveholders," to separate the North from the South; that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious "institution"—the resources of the Slave Power, whereby it is enabled to extend and strengthen itself, cut off—the slave permitted to stand erect, and look their lordly masters in the face, and settle the question of their liberty without any extraneous influence—the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary aid, and put in a situation in which it will be a physical and geographical impossibility for them to retain a single victim in bondage.

Resolved, That we do not, cannot, dare not, will not recognize as Churches of Christ those Churches which sanction slavery; which justify, excuse or apologize for slaveholding under any circumstances, and which admit slaveholders to their communion and fellowship; that it is blasphemy against God, and treason to Jesus Christ to admit that such Churches are His; that, on the other hand, we recognize them as actual atheists and infidels of this country—undermining the foundations of society, subverting genuine Christianity and filling the land with impurity and unrighteousness, and poisoning by their pernicious doctrines and example the moral well-springs throughout the land.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It makes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the bygone scenes in which we first heard it. *Spiritual* and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to "Murray & Lanman's Florida Water." The imitations are worthless.

The attention of Druggists and Dealers is invited to "Costa's" advertisement and notice in to-day's paper. If these remedies are what they purport to be, our Druggists will find an extensive demand for them here.

Rev. Mr. Burch, a Methodist minister of Albany, is the last Black Republican shepherd chronicled as having got into hot water through exclusive love for a portion of his flock.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making the testimony of an atheist, a legal tender in the courts of that State.